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MILITARY SURRENDER SIGNED BY REICH BARED

All German Fighting Equipment Put in Control of Allied And Soviet Hands

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 8.—A Paris dispatch today disclosed the text of the military surrender of the German representative which was signed yesterday at 2:41 a.m. at Rheims, France, as follows:

"1. We the undersigned acting by authority of the German High Command hereby surrender unconditionally to the Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Forces and simultaneously to the Soviet High Command all forces on land, sea and in the air who are at this date under German control.

"2. The German High Command will at once issue orders to all German military, naval and air authorities and to all forces under German control to cease active operations at 11:01 p.m. (Central European Time) on May 8 and to remain in positions occupied at that time. Warship, vessel or aircraft is not to be scuttled or any damage done to their hull, machinery or equipment.

"3. The German High Command will at once issue orders to appropriate commanders and ensure the carrying out of any further orders issued by the Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Forces and by the Soviet High Command.

"4. This act of military surrender is without prejudice to and will be superseded by any general instrument of surrender imposed by or on behalf of the United Nations and applicable to Germany and German armed forces as a whole.

"5. In the event of the German High Command or any of the forces under their control failing to act in accordance with this act of surrender, the Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionaly Forces and the Soviet High Command will take such punitive or other action as they deem appropriate."

Anti-Axis Officials in Oslo

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 8.—The Swedish radio announced tonight that anti-Axis delegates arrived in Oslo tonight to receive German capitulation.

Not Freeing Reich Prisoners

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 7.—Jon Kimche, Reuter's correspondent, said today that German prisoners of war may not be released for a considerable time, with the exception of some who may be released for work on the farms, according to a London dispatch.

He said that the signing of actual peace is not anticipated yet. It is believed that the Allied Powers are delaying the conclusion of an actual peace agreement until they are certain that Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz can enforce his surrender on all the German armed forces.

The actual announcement by the Allied Powers that war is over in Europe has been delayed because of the understanding between Prime Minister Winston Churchill, President Harry Truman and Premier Marshal Josef Stalin that the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union would issue such an announcement simultaneously.

SEYSS-INQUART ARRESTED

Degrelle Seized in Spain; Quisling Denied Entry to Sweden

Domei

LISBON, May 8.—The correspondent with the Canadian 1st Army in Holland said today that Arthur Seyss-Inquart, German Commissioner for the Netherlands, was placed under arrest today by the Canadian 1st Army. He faces war crime changes.

It is also learned from Paris that Premier Vikdun Quisling of Norway this morning tried to cross the Norwegian border into Sweden, but he was denied entry and turned back.

A San Sebastian dispatch, meanwhile, said that Leon Degrelle, Belgian Fascist leader, who was head of the Rexist and the Wallon Volunteers, and five other persons believed to be Germans landed on the beach there by plane from north Germany but all have been interned.

Yanks Holding King Leopold

Domei

ZURICH, May 8.—King Leopold of Belgium is under the protection of the U.S. Seventh Army, according to a Reuter's dispatch from Paris.

U.S. Army Suffered 632,270 Casualties In Fight With Reich

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 8.—The fight with Germany has cost the American army 632,270 casualties, including 139,498 dead, up to about April 1, the War Department reportd today, according to a Washington dispatch. This toll includes the campaigns in the Mediterranean area, including North Africa, on the continent, in the Middle East and in the Caribbean area. In a report released last Thursday, American losses in all theaters since Pearl Harbor exceeded 950,000.

DOENITZ TELLS GERMANS NAZI PARTY AT AN END

Avers Fate of Reich Government in Hands of Occupying Troops

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 8.—The Flensburg Radio today broadcast the speech by Admiral Karl Doenitz to the German people saying "the Nazi Party has disappeared; there is no longer unity between the State and Party." Doenitz told the people that "a thorny and difficult road" lies ahead for Germany and called upon them to march that road "in unity."

The full text of Admiral Doenitz's speech follows:

"In my first speech to the German people on May 1, I declared it was my task to save German lives. I cannot tell you whether I shall be able to help the German people. We must face the hard facts of the present situation.

"The Nazi Party has disappeared. There is no longer unity between the State and Party. The foundations on which the German Reich was built have gone. With the occupation of Germany, power has passed to the hands of the occupying troops. It depends upon them whether I and the Reich Government which I appointed can stay in action or not.

"From 11 p.m. on May 8; guns will be silent. German soldiers, the veterans of countless battles, now are treading a bitter path to captivity and thereby make the last sacrifices for the life of our women and children and for the future of our nation.

"We bow in respect to their gallantry which they have proved a thousand times. We remember the fallen and prisoners. I promise our brave men, women and children to provide them with endurable living conditions so far as is in my power in the coming difficult times. I do not know yet what I shall be able to do to help you in these hard times. We have to face facts.

"If I can be of assistance to our fatherland by continuing in office, I shall do so. My love for Germany and my sense of duty keep me at my difficult post without regard to personal considerations. I shall not remain an hour longer than is compatible with dignity which I owe to the Reich.

"There is a difficult road ahead for every one of us. We must tread it with dignity, gallantry and discipline which the memory of our dead demands of us. We must be inspired by the will to do our best in work and achievement without which there can be no basis for future life. We want to march along this road, in unity and justice without which we cannot survive the hardships of times to come.

"We may tread the road in the hope that the time will come when our children will live free and secure life in Europe at peace. I do not want to lag behind you on this thorny path. If my duty calls me to remain in office I shall try to help you all I can. If, however, duty requires me to depart, this step will be taken in service to the people and the Reich."

Ships Told to Report

Domei

LISBON, May 8.—The British Admiralty today issued orders to the surrendered German fleet which ordered all German-controlled ships at sea to report their positions and report to such ports as directed, according to a London dispatch.

The following orders were issued: "All German and German-controlled warships, auxiliaries, merchant ships and other craft at sea are being ordered to report their position in plain language to the nearest Allied wireless telegraph stations and are being given orders to proceed to such Allied ports as directed. They will remain in these ports until further orders.

"All warships, auxiliaries, merchant ships and other craft in harbor are being ordered to remain in harbor.

"U-boats at sea are being ordered to surface to fly the black flag or pennant and to report their position in plain language to the nearest Allied wireless telegraph station. They must proceed to such port as they may be directed.

"All warships and merchant ships whether in port or at sea are being instructed to train all weapons fore and aft. Breech blocks must be removed from guns and torpedo tubes unloaded.

"In the harbor, all ammunition, explosives, torpedo warheads and all portable weapons must be landed. All personnel will be ordered to remain either on board their ships or in their establishments until other directions are received."

SOVIET UNION DISAGREES ON REGIONAL AGREEMENT

Except When Acting Against Reich and Japan, Molotov Clarifies at S.F. Meet

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 8.—Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov declared before the delegates of the United Nations Conference on International Organization that the Soviet Union, Britain, Chungking and the United States are in complete harmony on major amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks plan and added that the Russians have agreed to make no regional agreement under the control of the new world security conference except when acting against Germany or Japan, according to a San Francisco report. He said that he was confident that the Polish question will be settled successfully.

The contents of series of amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks plan to maintain peace were approved by the Working Committee today. The amendments deal with justice, international law, human rights, fundamental freedom, equal rights for all and self-determination of people.

After the formal working has been drafted these amendments will go to one of the four commissions of the conference. If the commission approves the amendments, they go before all the delegates in the plenary session.

Urges Expediting Work

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 8.—Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov in a press conference today said that with the surrender of Germany, the work of the United Nations Conference on International Organization should be speeded up for laying foundations for international security, according to a San Francisco dispatch.

The Conference was held in the Gold and Red Ballroom of the St. Francis Hotel in San Francisco which was jammed with reporters. Before he began answering questions, Commissar Molotov declared that he wished to express the confidence that the "conference can be able to consider, in the next two or three weeks, all the important problems before it."

The Foreign Commissar stated that the Soviet delegation attaches great importance to areas of agreements (on amendments) reached by the "Big Four" sponsoring nations, the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and Chungking. He mentioned the cooperation that has been achieved in the four Power consultations on the Dumbarton Oaks blue print for the world charter. He said as a result of this cooperation a unity has been achieved which is essential to the success of the Conference and added that the Soviet delegation had not insisted on Russian desires of specific inclusion of the right to work and the right to education. Since it appeared best not to mention specific rights.

The chief of the Soviet delegation listed four points for which the Russian delegation attaches primary significance.

One was an expressed provision, both principles of justice and international law, equality and self-determination of nations and encouragement of human rights and fundamental freedom. The other point, was a provision for keeping treaties aimed at enemies of this war out of the jurisdiction of a proposed Security Council in a world organization. He said the idea that such treaties should be subjected to review was rejected as "untenable" by the Russians. However, he asserted that he thought the formula as determined on for submitting such treaties to the world organization when interested government desire, was a fair one. Furthermore, he said that this feature was "in the interest of the security of nations."

Mr. Molotov declared that another important point was that the proposal, was put forward within the "Big Four" for changing the proposed Security Council, and said that he was confident that no changes now would be made. The fourth point, which the Foreign Commissar said was regarded as important, was the suggestions on international trusteeship, put forward by Great Britain and the United States. Mr. Molotov said that these suggestions differ so much as to require study. However, he said that Russia realizes that dependent countries must become independent as soon as possible. The United States and Great Britain have not yet agreed of how various strategic areas ought to be handled after the war, whether by a single nation, under the authority of the World Security Council, or by a group of nations. Those are just some of the suggestions advanced in so-called areas of trusteeship, which had been proposed in place of similar areas which were mandated to various nations after the end of the first World War.

Nippon Will Fight to Bitter End To Secure Stability in E. Asia

Firm Pledge to Continue Struggle Issued Following Cabinet Session on Wednesday—German Surrender Viewed as Deeply Regrettable

Setting forth the Japanese Government's attitude toward Germany, a statement issued by the Japanese Government at 7:30 p.m. Wednesday, and which was made public by the Board of Information at the same time, declared that the Government considered the German unconditional surrender deeply regrettable and stressed that Japan would carry the war to its finish against the United States and Britain.

The statement was issued following a special Cabinet meeting which was held at the Prime Minister's official residence at 4 p.m. to discuss the Government's attitude toward Germany and the results were reported to the Throne by Prime Minister Admiral Baron Suzuki at 7 p.m.

The Japanese Government's statement said:

"The surrender of Germany, who had pledged to fight as one with Japan, is considered indeed deeply regrettable. Japan's war aim, of course, is based on self-existence and self-defense. This is the unshakable faith of Japan and the swift change in the European war situation will not cause the slightest change in Japan's war aim. Japan, together with her allies in East Asia, will drive to the bitter end to crush the inordinate ambitions of the United States and Britain to trample East Asia under their selfish designs and brute force and thus will strive to secure the stability of East Asia."

Salep Garrison Unit Granted Citation For Defending Key Point in New Guinea

The granting of a citation to the Japanese Garrison Unit at Salep, which bravely defended a key point despite its small strength in the operations in Eastern New Guinea, has now been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, the War Ministry announced on Wednesday.

The announcement follows:

"A citation was previously granted to the Salep Garrison Unit which valiantly defended a vital point despite its small strength in the operations in Eastern New Guinea, and this fact has now been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor."

CITATION

The Salep Garrison Unit

Despite its small strength, the Unit, which had been frustrating the attacks of numerically superior enemy forces in the area between Cape Daalen and Salep in Eastern New Guinea since last year, firmly held out a key point in the neighborhood of Salep until its comrade forces were able to complete preparations for a counterattack on January 28, thereby greatly facilitating the Japanese operations.

During the above period, the Unit accounted for 229 enemy soldiers killed. Despite various difficulties and the fact that the strength of the Unit had greatly declined, all the men of the Unit with burning fighting spirit and under the able leadership of the Unit Commander displayed fully the iron resolve of the Imperial Forces, accomplishing their mission in death-defying operations. The Unit is a model for the entire armed forces.

Wherefore a citation is hereby issued and proclaimed to the entire Army.

April 3, 1945,

The Army Commander.

ISOLATED GERMAN UNITS TOLD TO STOP FIGHTING

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, May 8.—The Moscow Radio warned in a broadcast to Germany this morning that isolated units of the German army still fighting against the Red Army "should cease hostilities immediately." Marshal Stalin still has not proclaimed the European victory from Moscow, however.

"My German listeners," the broadcast said, "Hitler's Germany is destroyed. The German army is in ruins. The Himmlers, Hitlers and Goerings are gone, but the German people and the German state will last."

Dresden Capture Announced

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 8.—Marshal Stalin, in the second order of the day tonight, announced that Dresden, the only big German city remaining in German hands, had been captured by Konev's armies, according to a Moscow dispatch. It said that Dresden was captured after a battle lasting two days.

Prague Germans Surrender

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, May 8.—The Prague Radio this morning stated, "The Germans in Prague and the whole of Bohemia have accepted terms of unconditional surrender." It said that the agreement for German capitulation in Prague and the surrounding area had been signed.

The agreement was signed by representatives of the Czechoslovak national army and the German general commanding the forces in Prague. According to this agreement, all Wehrmacht units, the SS and German police had to start leaving by 8 p.m. today.

MEETING OF 'BIG THREE' LIKELY IN EUROPE SOON

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 8.—A meeting of President Truman, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin is expected by the "United Nations" diplomats to be arranged soon, John Hightower, AP correspondent, reported from San Francisco today.

He said that these leaders believe that only a gathering of the "big three"—probably somewhere in the European area—can solve some of the urgent problems now arising from the total defeat of Germany and lay the basic plans for restoring civil order and real peace to Europe.

The immediate impact of the ending of the Euuropean war is to reinforce the demands of Secretary of State Stettinius, Foreign Minister Eden, Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov and other leaders that the conference lose no time in finishing its task, the correspondent said.

He said that the dawn of "V" day found ranking diplomats of the big powers agreed on another big matter in addition to the general security system. This is that the powers should take "separate but parallel measures to make sure that for the next half century or so Germany will be denied the resources and industrial development necessary to plunge the world into another war." One possible setup which is understood to have received some consideration from high officials is a treaty among the victor nations specifically pledging them to stand ready to take up arms against Germany.

Another San Francisco dispatch, meanwhile, said that whether there will be a general peace conference within the next two or three years is open to question. Such a conference, the report added, would deal with territorial settlements in Europe, and elsewhere in the world if it is held after the Pacific war has ended.

ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED BY TARAKAN DEFENDERS

Over 2,000 Invasion Troops Killed or Wounded; Attackers Also Lose 6 Warcraft

Domei

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, May 9.—Continuing shock attacks, in defiance of enemy fire, the Japanese Forces on Tarakan Island have already killed or wounded over 2,000 enemy soldiers, sunk six warships and destroyed more than 10 guns since the start of the Tarakan operation.

On the night of May 3, First Class Warrant Officer Hattori penetrated into the enemy position and at a stroke blasted some 30 enemy soldiers armed with several trench-mortars. On the night of May 5 Superior Warrant Officer Kitao a two others of the Landing Party detoured to the back of the enemy, and under cover of night blasted several pill-boxes, some automobiles and bivouacs and killed over 70 enemy soldiers.

Attacking Oil Fields

By a Member Of the Military Press Corps

BORNEO FRONT BASE, May 9.—Japanese Units are firmly securing their frontline positions and are repulsing the enemy troops, who, escorted by tanks, are directing their main attacks on the airfield, oilfields and reservoirs, it was announced by the Japanese Army Forces here on Monday relative to the war situation in the Tarakan area.

It also stated that with the reinforcing of the night attack units and the strengthening of pressure by shock tactics great losses are being inflicted on the enemy.

Relative to the war gains, it was disclosed that since the enemy landed, over 1,050 enemy troops have been killed or wounded, not including the casualties at sea. In the same period, five minesweepers have been sunk, seven heavy guns damaged, six heavy guns and three trucks captured, and seven supply dumps set ablaze.

5 Minesweepers Sunk

By M. MURAKAWA and Y. YOSHIDA Of the Military Press Corps

BORNEO BASE, May 8.—The enemy fleet off Tarakan approached Lingkas beach on May 2 and bombed and bombarded the Japanese positions.

However, Japanese Garrison Units under the command of Lieutenant Nakamura kept themselves concealed and waited for the enemy, who under the belief that the Japanese artillery positions had been blasted, gradually drew nearer. When the enemy fleet reached a certain point, the Japanese simultaneously opened fire. Taken aback by the accurate Japanese artillery fire, the enemy forces were plunged into chaos. Four minesweepers were instantly sunk while another was enveloped in flames and soon sank out of sight.

These war achievements amply tell of the fight-till-death spirit of the officers and men who man the guns as well as their firm determination to defend Tarakan.

Invaders Repulsed

By M. MURAKAWA and Y. YOSHIDA Of the Military Press Corps

BORNEO FRONT, May 7.—With the intensification of the land battle on Tarakan since May 4, the enemy forces after having completed preparations, have been directing their attack on the oilfields, reservoirs and airfields under protection of their artillery from the morning of May 5.

The Japanese Units opened fierce counterattacks everywhere and succeeded in repulsing the enemy. Also, they strongly maintained their major positions against the invaders in the vicinity of the airfield.

U.S. Recovery Week Set

Domei

LISBON, May 7.—President Harry Truman set aside the week ending June 2 as "National Recovery Promotion Week," according to a Washington dispatch. This falls on the 25th anniversary of the launching of the plan for the restoration of the sick and wounded men and women who returned to the United States after the First Great War.

U.S. Miners Stay Idle

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 7.—Since April 30, Over 72,000 anthracite coal miners of Pennsylvania have defied the Government orders to return to work in 363 establishments, according to a Washington dispatch. The miners said that they had received no orders to return to work from John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers.

Casualties of 1,750 Dealt Davao Enemy In One-Week Period

Domei

PHILIPPINE BASE, May 9.—With the fighting in white heat in the Davao area, close quarter combats are unfolding between the enemy and the Japanese at various places. In the first week of May, Japanese Navy Landing Units exacted a toll of 1,750 from the enemy in dead and wounded besides damaging and putting out of commission approximately 60 tanks and other vehicles as well as blasting several cannon.

NO QUICK END TO THE WAR IN PACIFIC SEEN IN U.S.

Both Nimitz and Grew Warn Japan Prepared to Fight On Alone

Domei

LISBON, May 8.—In a radio message broadcast to the United States after hearing President Truman's official announcement of Germany's unconditional surrender, Fleet Admiral Chester Nimitz declared, "We do not count on a quick end to our war with Japan," and he promised continued pressure against the Japanese, according to a report from Guam.

The Admiral declared the victory in Europe gives thousands of American fighting men in the Pacific "cause for encouragement, but little cause for celebration. The job calls for too much hard fighting and too much hard work to afford it even if it is now assured that we can turn the full force of our fighting capacity against Japan."

Grew Warns America

Domei

LISBON, May 8.—Joseph C. Grew, Acting U.S. Secretary of State and former Ambassador to Japan, hailed the European victory today but warned the nation that its remaining enemy, Japan, "is prepared to fight on alone," according to a Washington dispatch.

In a statement, Grew called on the Americans "in the hour of triumph" to "decide ourselves with redoubled energy to the unfinished business in the Pacific."

"On the global scale on which we fight," declared Grew, "we have not yet won the war. One powerful and implacable enemy has been defeated in Germany; one powerful and implacable enemy remains, in Japan, war goes on.

"As we pay tribute to the valor of our combat forces across the Atlantic who have won this great victory, let us also remember and pay tribute to the valor of our combat forces across the Pacific, who still fight on in the heat of the day.

"Although Japan is fighting alone she is strong, and she is still fighting with cunning and tenacity. Let us not think that the defeat of her German ally has caught her by surprise.

"Japan has been preparing herself for this for a long time, and more particularly since the successful Allied landings in Normandy last June showed that Germany was going to be crushed between our forces on the west and the great Russian armies advancing inexorably from the east."

Grew declared that Japan had organized herself for total war on an intricate pattern in which nearly every man, woman and child has a part to play. He declared that there were still millions of Japanese fighting men, war factories still beyond the reach of American bombers, huge stock piles of essential war materials, and a population that will deny itself of everything needed by the Japanese battle forces.

British Officers Promoted

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 8.—The British Admiralty appointed Admiral Sir James Somerville, head of the British Naval Mission to the United States, as Fleet Admiral and Rear Admiral Sir Phillips Vyant, Commander of the British Task Force in the Pacific area, as vice-admiral, it was announced yesterday according to a London dispatch.

B-29s Drop Mines

Flying at a low altitude one B-29 bomber penetrated Kii Peninsula about 9 a.m. Tuesday and passing over Kinomoto vicinity strafed and dropped mines. The enemy penetrated into the Tokai Army District with another B-29 also flying at a low altitude at 9:45 a.m. of the same day. After circling over Gobo and environs it dropped mines and fled to the southeast by way of Kii Channel.

ENEMY IN SOUTH OKINAWA CHECKED AT EVERY POINT

Japanese Maintain Positions in Uchima Area; U.S. Attacks In East Sector Weak

Japanese Forces in the southern part of the main Okinawa Island are frustrating the persistent American offensives everywhere on a line extending from Gasha, about four kilometers east of Shuri, to the southern part of Maeda through Kochi, and the enemy attacks in the eastern coastal area are weak.

Supported by tank units, the numerically superior enemy forces carried out an attack in the Uchima area, about three kilometers northwest of Shuri, on May 6 but on the night of the same day they were completely repulsed by the Japanese who are firmly holding their positions in the vicinity of Uchima with high fighting spirit and morale.

Make Follow Up Attack

By Y. YUASA, S. SATO and O. OYAMADA Of the Military Press Corps

ADVANCE BASE, May 9.—In the wake of the mass aerial attack on enemy warships in the waters near the Okinawa Islands, the Shimbu Unit of the Special Attack Corps of the Army, led by Sublieutenant Nakayama, sallied forth from its base early on Sunday morning to carry out a followup attack.

The enemy air force based in the Okinawa Islands has greatly decreased of late. At the North Airfield, where six large and 81 small aircraft were seen on May 2, only some large and 40 small planes were visible on May 5, and the 60 small planes at the Central Airfield on May 2 had decreased to 40. Groups of enemy surface craft operating off Katena, Chujo Bay and Shiman are yet so active as of late, due to the relentless Japanese attacks, and they are no longer cooperating with the invasion troops.

Taking advantage of the enemy inactivity, the Shimbu Unit was mobilised to inflict further heavy losses on the enemy warships. Prior to the take-off, thorough preparations were made. The Unit took to the air led by Sublieutenant Nakayama.

At 8:24 a.m. a report, "We have arrived at our destination," reached the base, which was followed by others saying, "after 10 seconds, we will attack" and "We have the attack target and are about to go into action." Other reports flashed in one after another revealing the outstanding results obtained by the Unit.

Enemy Airfields Bombed

By O. ONODA and A. ASAI Of the Military Press Corps

NAVY BASE, May 9.—Deadly attacks are being launched against the enemy air bases on the main Okinawa Island, on Iyejima and in the Kerama Islands. While the enemy forces were busily engaged in building up their air power in the Okinawa area, Japanese night-fighters commenced surprise attacks, machine-gunning and bombing the enemy airfields, aircraft and air base establishments. In the course of these oft-repeated attacks, many of the Japanese night-fighter pilots have become veterans at the difficult task of covering great distances over the sea by night.

The diary of Second Lieutenant Tsunenobu Kajiki, now a veteran night-flier, says, "Stars shone in the clear skies over the base. This is the first time that I am to attack an enemy base. I thrill to the anticipation of my first experience. My plane is perfect and I am fully prepared. Repeating the orders and instructions of our commander, I took off on my first night attack. As we neared the battle area, my blood tingled with warmth. Passing over a point on the west coast of the main Okinawa Island, I flew straight for the Central Airfield. It was pitch dark. Nothing could be seen in this heavy blanket of darkness. Soon, however, I made out the outlines of the enemy air base. One of our planes dropped small bombs which hit the runway and lit up the airfield. I dived down full-power on the enemy base. My bombs landed on one of the subsidiary runways. I felt so elated that I could not help laughing outright.

"The danger was not yet over, for I could not tell when or how the enemy might fight back. A star twinkling over to the right appeared, at first sight, to be an enemy night-fighter. As I flew northward, I saw far below me a small island I knew. 'Now that I have come this far, it is quite safe', I thought. As I flew homeward over the string of islands, the eastern skies began to be tinged with a faint glow. Our base was right before us."

CHURCHILL ANNOUNCES END OF WAR IN EUROPE

Warns, However, Japan Still Remains Unsubdued and Big Task Is Ahead

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 8.—Prime Minister Churchill in his speech today announced that the German plenipotentiary unconditionally surrendered all German land, sea and air forces to the Allies at 2:41 a.m. yesterday, and that the surrender agreement will be ratified and confirmed at Berlin today, according to a London dispatch.

His speech in full follows:

"Yesterday morning at 2:41 at General Eisenhower's headquarters, General Jodl, representative of the German High Command and of Grand Admiral Doenitz, the designated head of the German State, signed the act of unconditional surrender of German land, sea and air forces to the Allied Expeditionary Forces and simultaneously to the Soviet High Command.

"General Bedell Smith, Chief of Staff of the United States army, and General Francois Sevez signed the document on behalf of the Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Forces and General Suslapatov signed on behalf of the Russian High Command.

To Be Ratified

"This agreement will be ratified and confirmed at Berlin where Air Chief Marshal Tedder, Deputy Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Forces, and General Tassigny will sign on behalf of General Eisenhower. General Zhukov will sign on behalf of the Soviet High Command. German representatives will be Field Marshal Keitel, Chief of the German High Command and Commander-in-Chief of the army, navy and air forces.

"Hostilities will end officially at one minute after midnight tonight Tuesday May 8, but in the interest of saving lives, 'cease fire' began yesterday to be sounded all along the front and our dear Channel Islands are also to be freed today.

"The Germans are still in places resisting the Soviet troops, but should they continue to do so after midnight, they will of course deprive themselves of the protection of the laws of war and will be attacked from all quarters by the Allied troops.

"It is not surprising that on such long fronts and in the existing disorder of the enemy, the commands of the German High Command could not in every case have been obeyed immediately. This does not, in our opinion with the military advice at our disposal, constitute any reason for withholding from the nation the facts communicated to us by General Eisenhower of the unconditional surrender already signed at Rheims, nor could it prevent us from celebrating today and tomorrow, Wednesday, as victory in Europe day. Today, perhaps, we shall think mostly of ourselves. Tomorrow we shall pay particular tribute to our heroic Russian comrades whose prowess in the field has been one of the grand contributions to the general victory.

"The German war is therefore at an end.

"After years of intense preparations, Germany hurled herself on Poland at the beginning of September, 1939, and in pursuance of our guarantee to Poland in agreement with the French Republic, Great Britain, the British Empire and Commonwealth of Nations declared war upon this aggression.

Claims Single-Handed Fight

"After gallant France had been struck down, we from this island and from our united empire maintained the struggle single-handed for a whole year until we were joined by the military might of Soviet Russia and later by the overwhelming power and resources of the United States of America.

"Finally almost the whole world was combined against the German armies who are now prostrate before us. Our gratitude to our splendid allies goes forth from all our hearts in the island and throughout the British Empire.

"We may allow ourselves a brief period of rejoicing, but let us not forget for a moment the toil and efforts that lie ahead.

"Japan remains unsubdued. We must now devote all our strength and resources to the completion of our task both at home and abroad."

U.S. Peacetime Army Set

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 8.—The United States War Department is considering tentative plans for a peacetime standing army of 500,000 backed by an active reserve of 4,000,000, members, the House of Representatives Military Committee disclosed today, according to a Washington dispatch. War Department representatives recently outlined to the committee a plan based on the enactment of compulsory peacetime draft whereby about 500,000 will be trained yearly. The 4,000,000 reserves would include 500,000 national guardsmen and officers and 3,500,000 youths who would have at least one year of army training.

British Empire Forces Lose 482 War Vessels, Many Troops in Europe

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 7.—Personnel and war arms losses sustained by the army, navy, and air forces of the British Empire from the outset of the European War up to the present were revealed by the British Government today, a London dispatch reports. Casualties suffered by the British army, navy and air forces totaled 685,638 of which 216,287 were killed. Warships lost by British, Australian, Canadian and Indian navy forces up to the end of January aggregated 482 including five battleships, 106 destroyers, 38 cruisers, 61 submarines and other vessels. During the same period the British air force lost 11,449 aircraft including 7,997 bombers.

VICTORY ONLY HALF WON, TRUMAN WARNS AMERICA

East Still in Japanese Hands, He Tells Nation in Announcing European War End

Domei

LISBON, May 8.—President Truman in a nation-wide broadcast at 8 p.m. (EWT) today announced the end of the European war with the warning "our victory is but half won," according to a Washington dispatch.

His speech is as follows:

"This is a solemn but a glorious hour. I only wish that Franklin D. Roosevelt had lived to witness this day.

"General Eisenhower informs me that the forces of Germany have surrendered to the United Nations. Flags of freedom fly all over Europe.

"But rejoicing is sodden and subdued by the consciousness of the terrible price we have paid to rid the world of Hitler and his band. Let us not forget this. We can repay the debt which we owe to our God, to our deceased and to our children only by work—by ceaseless devotion to the responsible activities which lie ahead. If I could give you a single watchword for the coming months, that word is work, work, work.

"We must work to finish the war, our victory is but half won. The west is free, but the east is still in the hands of the Japanese. We must work to bind up the wounds of a suffering world and build an abiding peace—a peace rooted in justice and in law. We can build such a peace only by hard, toilsome painstaking work—by understanding and working with our allies in peace as we have in war.

"The job ahead is no less important, no less urgent, no less difficult than the task which now happily is done.

"I call upon every American to stick to his post until the last battle is won. Until that day, let no man abandon his post or slacken his efforts.

"And now, I want to read to you my formal proclamation of this occasion: The allied armies, through sacrifice and devotion and with God, have wrung from Germany a final and unconditional surrender. The victory won in the west must now be won in the east. The power of our peoples to defend themselves against all enemies will be proved in the Pacific war as it has been proved in Europe.

"Now, therefore, I, Harry S. Truman, President of the United States of America, do hereby appoint Sunday May 13, 1945 to be a day of prayer."

Proclaims Day of Prayer

Domei

LISBON, May 8.—In announcing victory in Europe, President Truman today carefully avoided any use of the popular term "V-E day" and White House sources later made it clear that for the United States no formal V-E day was proclaimed, according to a Washington dispatch.

Instead the President—in keeping with his announced wish that the European victory should not be made the occasion for unrestrained celebration—set aside next Sunday, May 13, Mother's Day, as "a day of prayer."

Swiss Government Refuses to Recognize Regime Under Doenitz

Domei

ZURICH, May 8.—The Swiss Government decided today that it would not recognize the German Government under the new Fuehrer Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz. As a result it was also announced that the German Legation and Consulates in Switzerland should be closed down.

MOLOTOV IS LEAVING S.F. FOR HOME THIS WEEKEND

Belgian, Norwegian Foreign Heads Also Departing With Fall of Reich

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 8.—The departure of top-ranking delegates from the United Nations Conference on International Organization following the fall of Germany has been disclosed today, according to a report from that city.

It said that Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov probably would leave San Francisco before the end of the week in view of the developments in Europe while Belgian Foreign Minister Paul Henri Spaak is already on his way to Belgium by plane.

An AP report said that Spaak had to get back to Brussels because of a threatening international crisis with the return of King Leopold, who surrendered to the German armies in the early days of the war claiming that his position was hopeless and that he had no other choice.

The dispatch reviewing the King's surrender stated that at the time of King Leopold's capitulation to the Germans, it was regarded in some circles that it was a needless surrender and an unnecessary weakening of the anti-Axis position on the continent. But the Belgian King has maintained that he could not do otherwise than give up in the face of a hopeless military position.

Norwegian Foreign Minister Trygve Lie has also announced that he was leaving tonight for London. He said that he had to return because of pressing matters relating to the liberation of Norway. He added; "I leave the United Nations conference with profound regret particularly in view of the fact that the great progress for which it is dedicated is nearing its realization."

The Norwegian delegate said that a wide area of agreement already has been made by the various delegates. Moreover, he added that he believed a completed world charter would be presented to the anxious world in about two or three weeks.

British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden has not divulged his plans but it is reported that he has decided to hasten back to London because even before he reached San Francisco, he said that he will return home soon after the fall of Germany.

The departure of the Belgian and Norwegian foreign ministers and the expected early departure of Mr. Molotov will complicate the work at the conference for decisions and policies will be left to lesser officials who may have to consult their home government before taking action on the proposals. The Belgian delegate was the head of the Commission on Principles and Purposes while the Norwegian foreign minister had charge of the Commission on the Security Council.

Meanwhile, Chungking, United States, Britain and the Soviet Union bringing France to their inner circles for the first time are trying for a "Big Five" alignment on major issues and small nation demands, according to another San Francisco report. At the present, small nations are far from satisfied with the "Big Four" suggestion for strengthening the proposed world constitution for the minor nations still want more power for themselves. The Latin American countries are asking for a general recognition of their own inter-American system of security.

May Invite Denmark

Domei

LISBON, May 7.—Norwegian Foreign Minister Trygve Lie, who represents the Norwegian Government at the San Francisco conference, declared today that Denmark will be the 50th country to be invited to the San Francisco conference if the invitation is approved by a plenary session of the United Nations conference, said a San Francisco dispatch.

SENATE CONFIRMS BRADEN

Approves Also Appointment of New U.S. Postmaster General

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 8.—The nomination of Spruille Braden of Montana as United States Ambassador to Argentina was confirmed today by the U.S. Senate, according to a Washington report.

Braden, who formerly occupied the post of Ambassador to Cuba, was nominated by President Truman to Argentina shortly after having assumed the Presidency. The new Ambassador has had wide experiences in engineering, mining, banking and shipping operations in Latin America and had served on North American delegations on several international conferences.

It was also announced that the Senate confirmed the nomination of Robert E. Hannegan, Democratic National Chairman, to be the new Postmaster General, succeeding Frank C. Walker. The vote was 16 to 2.

Rites Marking Victory Held at San Francisco Unattended by Soviets

Domei

LISBON, May 8.—Soviet representation was notably absent from the brief ceremony held today by the San Francisco Conference to mark the victory in Europe which was attended by representatives of the United States, Britain, France and Chungking, according to a San Francisco dispatch. The Soviet spokesman said that they had abstained because as far as they knew officially, hostilities were still in progress and blood still is being shed.

EUROPE ENTERS DARK AGE OF SLAVERY, STARVATION

Anti-Axis Powers to Rule With Fierce Military Strength; Desire Using Germans as Slaves

A life of starvation and slavery has already struck Europe and the dark age of the medieval period is about to come there, says a Berne dispatch to the Mainichi.

The unoccupied territory of Germany is bared to gunfire and starvation, but the territory under the occupation of the anti-Axis forces is in a still more dreadful condition, the report further says. The basic principle under which the anti-Axis forces are ruling the occupied areas is military administration with fierce military strength. The anti-Axis nations are intending to squeeze out the last drop of National Socialism left in the manufacturing industry, in agriculture, in general economy and among officials and the private life of Germany, by the military occupation of Europe during the next several years. The mines in the Saar area have already come under the occupation of France, and Britain is placing her own specialists and engineers in important posts in the German manufacturing industry.

The duty of Robinson who is appointed the British representative in the Chemical Section of the Control Committee of the anti-Axis forces is to supervise the German chemical industry and to prevent Germany from producing war goods again, but he is also to control the scientific study of Germany.

In the occupied areas the anti-Axis forces are depriving German National Socialists of their positions, and when any National Socialist attacks the anti-Axis forces or commits any act of destruction, he is most pitilessly punished.

On the other hand, the Soviets are insisting that over-labor and starvation are the best punishment for Germany. Soviet newspapers printed the pictures of Germans working under the supervision of liberated Soviet war prisoners. Not only the Soviets but also the United States and Britain are demanding to make Germans work as slaves. Particularly France is desiring the slavery labor of Germans in compensating for the damage caused by 2,200,000 French war prisoners taken away by Germany.

Of German war prisoners, some are already employed in Belgian mines. Though the owners of the mines are paying the Belgian Government for the work of German prisoners the same rate of wage as paid Belgian miners, it depends on the authority of the Military administration what portion of the payment really goes to the German prisoners. The Soviets have already taken to Soviet mines and factories several thousands of German war prisoners and other Germans.

Then as regards the distribution of food to Germans, the anti-Axis' forces headquarters decided it would be one-third of the ration for American forces in Europe, and one half of that in the occupied areas in Europe. The German public is also ordered to surrender all stocked food. Thus the whole of Germany is now being put mercilessly under the enemy's cruel whip of punishment for the defeated.

WANTS GERMAN TERRITORY

South Africa to Demand Termination of Reich Mandate

Domei

LISBON, May 6.—The South African delegation has given official notice to the United Nations Conference of its intention to demand later at a peace conference the termination of the present mandate over the former German territory in southwest Africa and its incorporation in the Union, according to a San Francisco dispatch.

It was stressed that for 25 years South Africa has governed and has promoted to the utmost the material and moral well-being of its inhabitants. Geographically and strategically, they added, a part of southwest Africa is in large measure dependent upon South Africa whose railways serve it and from which it draws the great bulk of its supplies.

There is no prospect of the territory ever existing as a separate state and the ultimate objective of the mandatory principle is therefore impossible of achievement, the South African delegation claimed.

SEIZED REICH WARSHIPS MAY BE USED IN PACIFIC

Likely to Utilize Navy Remnant In Fighting Japanese, British Admiralty Discloses

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 8.—The British Admiralty unofficially declared today that remnants of the German fleet to be surrendered to the anti-Axis "may be used to fight the Japanese" instead of being left idle with prize crews on board, according to a London dispatch.

The report quoted by Reuters said that the anti-Axis navy men are now on their way to various ports of Europe to take over the ships and if necessary render them ineffective as fighting units.

It is reported that the German Navy today consists of two cruisers—Prinz Eugen and Nurnburg—probably a dozen destroyers and approximately 300 submarines. Suggestions that the fleet might be brought to some British rendezvous like Rosyth or Scapa Flow are now discounted on the ground that the Baltic and North Sea ports are to be split up as control areas among Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union and the ships surrendering in various ports will doubtless be subjects of discussion among the three powers. But the whole question will probably be deferred until after the completion of the World Security Organization in which they might form a part of the naval policing force.

It is observed, however, that German surface vessels are for the greater part composed of out-dated types and it is believed that should German ships be used against Japan they will probably be only the submarines.

Doenitz' Promise Seen

An implicit understanding seems to have been made between Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, the new Fuehrer of Germany, and the anti-Axis countries for a possible use of available German warships in the Pacific operations, according to an article carried by the Yomiuri-Hochi on Wednesday. Under the headlines "Employment of German Warships for the Pacific; Warning Against America's Designs; Implicit Understanding believed to have been made between Doenitz and Anti-Axis Powers," the Tokyo paper carried the following account:

"Furious attacks launched by the Japanese Forces in the decisive battle of Okinawa are throwing the enemy into consternation. The enemy is making frantic efforts to keep up its supply by all the available means. Germany's unconditional surrender is reported at this important moment, but this is generally believed to have no direct influence on the decisive Okinawa warfare at least for the time being. Four reasons are mentioned in this connection.

"1. Japan's fundamental policy and determination to carry through the War of Greater East Asia to a successful finish will remain unchanged.

"2. The dispatch of the American and British forces in Europe to East Asia is believed to be very difficult.

"3. The confrontation between the Soviet Union on the one hand and the United States and Britain on the other on various issues regarding postwar reconstruction and control of Europe and the conflicting attitudes of small countries are the factors compelling the enemies to keep their forces stationed in Europe. Naturally, therefore, Europe will not be actually liberated.

"4. Germany's relations to the War of Greater East Asia had been very slight and its unconditional surrender will not affect the Japanese war situation.

Germany Violates Treaty

"Germany's independent unconditional surrender to the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain is a glaring instance of treaty violation. Its proposal of independent peace to the United States and Britain prior to this and its declaration to keep up fighting with the Soviet Union, which is related to Japan through the Neutrality Pact, also will be interpreted in the same way.

"Japan's policy toward Germany promises to turn to a new stage, taking advantage of this chance, as was declared by Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo on May 6. However, it is very probable that the enemies, the United States and Britain, will resort to reckless propaganda and stratagem against Japan.

"Regarding the disposal of German warcraft, the United States and Britain have designs to employ it for the Pacific operations, taking the Okinawa war situation into consideration. Caution must be taken against their ambition. The following four reasons may be accounted for the Anglo-American plan to employ the German warcraft for the Pacific war:

"1. Complication is certain to take place among the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain as well as other countries regarding the disposal of German warcraft. The United States is sure to insist strongly upon the employment of German warcraft for the Pacific area to counteract the possible situation.

"2. In this case, other countries will have to support the American proposal, because of their united front against Japan.

"3. America's shortage of warships and vessels is more serious than generally anticipated. America, it is believed, will carry through her objective, even paying more or less sacrifices.

"4. Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz's radio instructions on May 6 prohibiting the scuttling of German warships in connection with the suspension of German hostilities in all the sea areas can be observed as having effected compromise of one sort or another with anti-Axis countries on the question of employing German warcraft for the Pacific war."

Transfer to East Asia Difficult

The same journal further prints the article mainly related to the possible transfer of enemy forces to East Asia in the following strain:

"A large-scale transfer of enemy armed forces to East Asia is a very difficult task, considering the following points:

"1. The United States is worrying over the possible situation in which it will be left out of consideration on the postwar control of Europe, while it is engaged in the Pacific war. It has decided to reduce the number of monthly production of airplanes by 2,000 for the purpose of meeting the new European situation through orientation to peacetime industry.

"2. The United States mobilized troops for the European war on condition that they shall be demobilized with the termination of the war. Because of this, it will be difficult for that country to employ them without delay for the Pacific war and, while giving them two or three month leave, that country will shift them to home defenses. The present defense forces at home are likely to be employed for the Pacific theater of war. The securing of huge bottoms is necessary for the conveyance of troops from Europe to East Asia. This is a hard nut to crack.

"3. The United States has no warships to speak of in Europe. Britain, too, has already sent all of its aircraft carriers, except a few converted carriers, to the Pacific.

"4. Britain can maintain its prestige and position through the securing of its fleet and will not be in a position to send all of its fleets to the Pacific, considering the possible danger of losing them by Japanese attacks.

"5. Britain attaches the greatest significance to the prevention of spreading of Bolshevism over Europe and naturally it will be impossible for her to move her large troops to East Asia. The prevailing unfavorable atmosphere created between the Soviet Union on the one hand and the United States and Britain on the other at the San Francisco Conference is especially causing Britain to be on the alert over the European situation.

"One conclusion is that there will be no need for Japan to fear the possible large-scale transfer of enemy forces to East Asia, although this country should not relax her attention regarding the matter."

U.S. Seeks Pacific Bases

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 6.—The United States Government made public its plan for an international trusteeship which will allow the United States to retain control of Japanese naval and air bases in the Pacific, according to a Washington report. However, it said that the representatives of the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and Chungking are seeking a common agreement on trusteeship and the American proposal may be modified.

Memorial Rites Held For Fuehrer Hitler At German Embassy

A commemorating ceremony for Fuehrer Adolf Hitler, who fell in the battle for Germany, was held at 10:30 a.m. Wednesday at the local German Embassy. An address by German Ambassador H. G. Stahmer, who gave an outline of the Fuehrer's life work, formed the main part of the ceremony. Besides the staff members of the German Embassy and all the German residents of Tokyo and Yokohama, the ceremony was attended by proxies of the Foreign, War, and Navy Ministers and of the Chiefs of the Army and Navy General Staffs. Also, diplomatic representatives of various countries accredited to Tokyo honored the ceremony with their personal appearance.

WILD EAGLES HOLD PARTY BEFORE RAMMING ATTACK

Spend Last Hours Together on Eve of Mass Drive on U.S. Ships in Okinawa Area

By N. NIKI
Of the Military Press Corps

NAVY AIRBASE, May 8.—With the start of a mass offensive in the Okinawa area, the youths of the Navy Special Attacks Corps sallied forth to sacrifice their lives for the nation, sinking many enemy warships.

The mass offensive in the Okinawa area started before daybreak on May 4. Prior to the take-off, the commander gave his last instructions to the heroes who were ready to set out on their one-way trip, saying, "Now is the time that Japan must fight the Anglo-Americans singlehanded. No time should be lost in smashing the enemy with iron determination." Encouraged by the commander, the men of the Special Attack Corps hopped off early in the morning of May 4. The score by noon was one battleship and one cruiser sunk instantaneously.

Prior to the day of action, the youths spent a happy evening together singing, writing poems and dancing folk dances. In one big room only one lamp light was flickering. Lieutenant Iwao Isogai, Commander of a certain Unit, who was a student at Waseda University before he was called to the colors and others were sitting in a ring drinking a parting cup. Everyone was chatting happily.

Sublieutenant Yoshiji Suzuki presently said, "Say, a member of the ground crew gave me this poem." Responding to the other's request to read it out loud, he read with a touching voice, "I pray for your success in smashing one enemy vessel with one plane, though I feel sad at parting with you." He read it twice.

"The ground crew certainly know their jobs," and "to show our appreciation for their work, we must score brilliant results"—such were the expression of gratitude of the airmen toward their comrades of ground crew.

Presently, with Sublieutenant Gaku Makino who was very popular with his comrades, as a leader, a musical evening was held. Some played bamboo flutes and others sang. Led by Sublieutenant Makino, many danced to the tune played by the flutes. In perfect unison, they danced the Gogo-ni-Tsuki (The Moon over the Ruined Castle). They were all serious, but to onlookers their way of dancing must have looked clumsy and funny. At the end of the program, they sang the Song of the Special Attack Corps composed by Sublieutenant Makino and repeated it many times. Thus with a calm attitude, they were able to accomplish such outstanding results.

The merry-making of the last evening together over, they went to bed and in no time fell into deep sleep. Lieutenant Isogai, Sublieutenants Toshihiko Kato and Hideo Kobori and Cadet Minoru Fujii were among them. Prior to the take-off, Lieutenant Itogai wrote a poem "I am ready to join my comrades who died in action and shall forever live in spirit at the Yasukuni Shrine." Sublieutenant Masatoshi Hayashi said just before taking off, "We die in action so that many will be able to live on. When I think of the 100,000,000 people, my own life is nothing."

Attack Described
By K. KOBORI
Of the Military Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED ARMY BASE, May 8.—Following attacks by Japanese Army bombers on enemy air bases on the main Okinawa Island on the morning of May 4, Japanese Army and Navy Special Attack Units launched fierce ramming attacks against enemy fleet units and transports in the vicinity of the main Okinawa Island. One of the Japanese pilots who participated in the attack gives the following account of the ramming operations:

Clouds lay over the main Okinawa Island, but the sea was glistening in the light of the half-moon. Many enemy ships could be seen off the western and eastern coast of the island on both sides of the North and Central airfields. Scared by the sound of our engines, the ships were steaming about, leaving white wakes behind. Although I did not notice during the attack, I saw as we turned homeward that there were many red spots dotting the sea, which must have been blazing enemy ships.

In the light cast by the moon I saw two ships in Nakagusuku Bay, which looked like battleships, and also three cruisers and about 10 ships which I believe to have been transports. West of the island were six large warcraft, nine destroyers and from 120 to 130 small ships, landing barges and transports. Fires could be seen blazing in the midst of these enemy ships.

A large warship suddenly burst into flame, throwing up a high column of flame. I held my breath as I thought that it was already time for the Special Attack Corps assault. The spots of fire were certainly caused by the action of Special Attack Units. As I was looking down toward the sea, warplanes passed close by. They must have been Navy special attack planes. They flew in orderly formation. As I watched, moved by the spectacle, the men in the planes waved their hands toward me. My task was to go back. But I was reluctant to leave and so commenced circling over the enemy fleet units. All together the enemy ships commenced to fire. Their shells were not directed upward, but sideways. This was proof that our Special Attack Units were nearing their objectives. The next instant a burst of flame appeared on the side of an enemy warship, to be followed by another and yet another flash.

As if crazy, the enemy fired full blast. It is strange that a plane could fly through all that fire, making straight for an enemy warship. Images of those who were meeting their end rose up in my mind. What are they if not Gods? I closed my eyes for an instant. When I opened them again there was no sign of our planes but there was a great pillar of flame. I counted six large enemy warships, blazing away. On returning to the base, the telegraph operator handed me a form which said, "I am ramming an enemy warship," sent from one of the special attack planes to the base. I was filled with gratitude as I thought, "Then it was just as I thought."

DAI NANKO MOVEMENT SET

The Society for the Admirers of Dai Nanko (Kusunoki Masashige) of which Prince Sanetaka Ichijo is president, in sponsoring a movement for a Nanko army of one billion held an inauguration ceremony on April 20, the birthday of Nanko, at his birthplace in Osaka Prefecture with national representatives attending.

With the observance of the Imperial Rescript Day on May 8 it was decided to make the movement a nationwide one. After the broadcast of Prime Minister Admiral Kantaro Suzuki, on Tuesday morning Professor Koya Nakamura broadcast the vows of the movement and exhorted the nation to practise the spirit of Nanko.

On May 16 which falls on the day that Masashige parted from his son Masatsura at Sakurai, a dedication ceremony of national school children will be observed and on May 25, 10,000 industrial workers of the Kawasaki Heavy Industries will hold a grand march.

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LESSON CAN BE LEARNED FROM GERMAN DEFEAT

Victory Comes to Those Who Continue to Fight With Confidence, Says Koizumi

"Let us learn a lesson from the German defeat and advance confidently along the road to victory," said Dr. Shinzo Koizumi, President of Keio University, in reviewing the German surrender.

"I do not intend to criticize the brave German war effort, but I feel that there was a marked difference in the German fighting spirit in the first phase of the war up to the advance on Stalingrad and that in the second period," Dr. Koizumi said.

"I do not say that Fuehrer Hitler did not have confidence in sure victory. He was a great leader and a hero. But in the severe trials that beset Germany such as Italy's betrayal and the attempted assassination of the Fuehrer, did every one of the German people bear the difficulty with a firm will?

"The courageous fighting of German youths in the present war deserves praise, but it is regrettable that among the older Germans it cannot be said there were not some who hoped for a cheap peace. This was manifested in the disorder which prevailed in Germany after the death of Fuehrer Hitler. One should never lose spirit—Victory comes only to those who fight to the end with confidence in sure victory. Victory requires strong unity. But some Germans failed to realize that, with the result that the brave efforts made by the young German soldiers and even their death came to nought.

"I believe that War is cruel, and that the Germans deeply feel the misery of a defeated nation. Now, we have lost our ally, but we were prepared for such an event. We should not be disturbed by this. Germany's war efforts were good as viewed from the standpoint of Europeans, but even our enemies recognize a difference in the fighting spirit of the Japanese Empire and Germany.

"Germany produced many new arms, but none of them equalled our special attack planes. The future problem will be whether the fighting spirit of the Anglo-American forces in Europe will be intensified or slackened. Even though their fighting spirit is intensified, and they send masses of war-materials to the East Asiatic theater of war it does not mean that success will be theirs.

"When the Americans meet the full force of our special attack planes, they will realize that their invasion into Japan is only a dream. I urge the 100,000,000 people to exert further efforts so that the noble spirit of the young men fighting in the air, on land and sea around Okinawa with full conviction of victory will not be in vain, and at the same time let us learn a lesson from the German defeat and advance confidently along the road of victory."

RELIEF TO RAID VICTIMS

Revised Regulations to Loss of Property, Life Disclosed

For giving speedy relief and aid to those who suffered from air raid damage, the Government has revised the regulations concerning wartime damage protection.

According to the new revision, a person who has lost his dwelling house owned by him will receive ¥1,000 irrespective of locality. For a house partly damaged gives no relief, but proper conpensation will be given by the War Damage Relief Society.

Those who suffered damages to their household property will receive ¥200 in case of one person, ¥350 in case of two, and ¥500 in case of three or more, regardless of age. When damage is caused to less than one-half of the total property, no relief money will be given but in such cases the War Damage Relief Society will give allowance.

The Government payment for lives lost or injuries caused was formerly reduced when similar payments were made under other regulations, but under the revised policy, the full amount will be given even in case of those receiving other allowances.

Post Offices Open on Sunday

In conformity with the decision reached at the vice-ministers' meeting on April 30 relative to the abolition of Sundays as holidays, the Communications Board decided that hereafter business would be conducted as usual on Sundays and holidays in the Collection and Delivery Department of post offices and in both the Telegraph and Telephone Exchanges. However, post offices not handling collection and delivery will not adopt this new policy due to lack of personnel.

Career of Suzuki Shows Prime Minister Has Iron Determination to Win Victory

Prime Minister Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki has a set of rules of conduct which he has followed consistently since he was an officer on a warship when he himself made them, one of which lays it down that one should elect to face a difficult task and it was in pursuance of the spirit underlying this particular rule that he accepted the Imperial order to be the organizer of his Cabinet, says an article in the Mainichi.

Here is the following preface to the article:

"It is exactly a month since Admiral Suzuki, in his resolution to seek the grave of him, a man not left with many years to live, in the forefront of the line of the people marching against the enemy, assumed the Prime Ministership.

"During the interval young men have laid down their lives for the country on the Okinawa and other fighting fronts. The situation in Europe has undergone rapid changes. The world as it stands today is blowing in terrific whirls. One naturally is interested to know how Admiral Suzuki, old captain of the ship of Japan who is concerned to steer through the high seas, has fought during the last one month.

"His life has been one devoted to the practice especially of one of the 10 rules he himself made while in active service which lays it down that one should undertake difficult things, while leaving what is easy to be done by others, and there is not a doubt that he will keep up practising this rule in the future. Let us look at the life which has been lived by Prime Minister Suzuki, who occupies a large place in the hearts of the 100,000,000 people who are ready to fight in a body under his direction, since he came to office a month ago."

Mourns Hitler's Death

The article proper follows:

It was on the early morning of May 2 that Prime Minister Suzuki was told of the death of Fuehrer Hitler. He was immovable at the tidings. After a nod to the man who brought the news to him, he said in a resolute tone of voice: "We must see to it that a change in Europe does not affect the conviction of the Japanese people. The thing we have to do is to march over the corpses of our comrades-in-arms."

It must be noted that he expressed the feeling he feet at the death of the hero-head of an allied country in the words "Over the corpses of our comrades-in-arms——"

There is every reason to think that the death of the Fuehrer was an event which touched the feeling of the resolution of Prime Minister Suzuki to seek the grave of his old person in the forefront of the line of the people on the march. It may be said that Fuehrer Hitler with his hero-soul found his best friend in Prime Minister Suzuki.

On the evening of the day on which the news of the death of the Fuehrer was brought in, Admiral Suzuki, out of a motive known only to himself, called his private secretary, a nephew of his, and turning the pages of a book entitled "The Warship Soya", said: "My life of 70-odd years can be epitomized in this effort. It is my wish to serve in this manner hereafter."

He then pointed to a page on which was printed in his own handwriting a set of rules of conduct to be observed by all Japanese in the service of the country. There were 10 rules, which were made by him, and which he imparted to the young naval cadets under him while he was the commander of the Soya in 1910.

The rules were:

1. Do not change your side according as you are in difficulty or in prosperity.
2. Always cultivate the virtues, improve your intellect, and be sure to learn from everyday occurrences.
3. Make point of being fair and unselfish. Be free from the thought of fame or gain.
4. Make a point of cooperating and harmonizing. Try to be in a mood to love and respect others at all times.
5. Make a point of acting up to your word and put practice above argument.
6. Be careful at all times to be in health.
7. Have a clear understanding of the laws and regulations, and observe them faithfully. Be strict in the performance of your functions and respect the functions of others.
8. Know your own strength and do not be haughty.
9. Leave easy things to others and take in hand things which are difficult.
10. Have serenity of mind always. Try to maintain a calm attitude in the face of an emergency.

The private secretary looked over the rules. When he came to the nineth rule "Leave easy things to others and take in hand things which are difficult" the words "I understand" escaped from his lips.

Faithful to Rules

Admiral Suzuki was faithful to the rule when he, a man in the advanced age of 79, determining to die to serve the country, came forward to assume the Prime Ministership, the private secretary thought. He had no doubt that it was out of the desire to serve the country that the Admiral obeyed the Imperial command to organize a new Cabinet, in spite of his old age. The private secretary felt that for the first time he saw into the secrets of the heart of his uncle.

The rule "Do not change your side according as you are in difficulty or in prosperity" comes to one's mind when one sees old Prime Minister Suzuki, a man who is wont to say that he knows nothing of politics, fighting deliberately in order to carry the war through to its end. Probably Prime Minister Suzuki's 10 rules on service are serving as a slogan of his Cabinet which officially has none.

The Prime Minister is much advanced in age, as is widely known. But he is in good health. He manages to keep well out of the desire to be able to observe faithfully the rule about the importance of keeping in health. A doctor who has recently visited the Prime Minister at his official residence at his special request guaranteed his continued enjoyment of good health.

Those close to the Prime Minister were told by the doctor after the examination that the Admiral had a very low blood pressure for a man in his advanced age. It was in the main 140, and that was the very blood pressure of a man in the prime of life.

Prime Minister Suzuki always rises at 5 a.m. He reads the newspapers closely, and takes great pleasure in reading books at his window especially when there is a refreshing morning breeze. Of new books he has read, the Fighting Clemenceau Cabinet in a translation provided by Lieutenant General Koji Sakai and the Actual Direction of Warfare, a book by the same lieutenant general.

Worships Family Shrine

As soon as he changes to a morning coat which is now for everyday wear for him, he worships at the family shrine. Worshipping at the family shrine is one of the most important items of routine work to be gone through by him. By the side of the family shrine are placed numerous charms, nearly 1,000 in number, which were gifts to him from people throughout the country when he set about the organization of the Cabinet.

Before he became Prime Minister, Admiral Suzuki made it a rule to take a walk to the Koishikawa Botanical Garden in mompe every morning. He has been unable to stroll as he pleased since he came to live in the Prime Minister's official residence, and it seems that this is greatly regretted by him. One frequently sees the Prime Minister walking in the garden of his official residence of an early summer day.

After breakfast which he partakes of at 7 a.m. with Mrs. Suzuki, he begins his day's work as wartime Prime Minister. To say that he is wartime Prime Minister suggests something stern and unapproachable. Essentially he is the "old man of the family" and is easy of approach.

Speaking of Prime Minister Suzuki an attendant of his official residence said: "He is a man for whom one cannot keep entertaining a great attachment. This is probably because of his virtues. He bares his head and bows to people whom he passes, whatever they are. I do not remember having seen a more friendly Prime Minister."

The Prime Minister is sternness itself. He is sincere and friendly. Every member of the Cabinet has a kindly feeling toward him. He hardly makes any decision without reference to the Admiral. Prime Minister Suzuki has a wish that his Cabinet colleagues will listen to what the people have to say. He is concerned to have the wishes of the people accurately reflected in what is done by the Cabinet. He takes the advice of his Cabinet colleagues and other interested in his Cabinet and what is more he acts with resolution on what advice is from his friends.

Drafts Own Speeches

He offered to address the people through the radio immediately after the great air raid on Tokyo and at the death of Fuehrer Hitler. He himself drafted the speeches made on these occasions. He personally prepares his speeches to the people because he wishes to be well understood by them.

It is said that a very familiar atmosphere prevailed at the dinner which followed the meeting of leaders of the Army and the Navy on April 27 at which the supreme question of unifying the fighting power of the two services was discussed. Some of the generals and admirals present reminisced the China Affair. The Prime Minister with a mild smile was an intent listener. He himself took occasion to talk of the day when he was in service on a warship. The atmosphere was so cordial that one was reminded of a family meeting with Prime Minister Suzuki as the head of the family.

Admiral Suzuki, who is a Baron, was present at the festival of the Yasukuni Shrine on April 26 in the uniform of an Admiral. There has not been any festival of the shrine which was not attended by him. He always appeared in uniform at the festivals. From these circumstances we seem to be able to form an idea as to the Admiral's spirit.

He has been pleased from the earlier years of his life to write the characters "A country prospers when it has mastery of the air" and "broad-minded as the sky." There is no doubt that Prime Minister Suzuki will fight finely and cheerfully in the days to come of the war, while keeping his mind calm even though in the face of an emergency, as one of his 10 rules on service enjoins.

Let us, 100,000,000 people, follow Prime Minister Suzuki and fight on with his resolution and his calmness of mind until the aim of the war is realized.

SHUHO EXHORTS NATION TO GIVE ALL-OUT EFFORTS

Publication of Information Board Stresses Importance Of Fighting for Victory

A recent issue of the Shuho, a weekly publication issued by the Board of Information as supplementary to the Official Gazette, contained a series of articles under the general caption of "A Capital Opportunity in the Fourth Year." The fourth year from the outbreak of a war, as the history of many wars shows, being the year of final decision, the publication exhorts the nation to supreme efforts, restating the case for Japan in unanswerable terms. The contents of the issue are substantially as follows:

Chapter I

Inevitable Conflict Between Japan And the United States

When we think over the war situation, we feel the patriotism rising in our breasts. We vow to ourselves that we must win the war, however formidable the difficulties may be. This is the time for every Japanese to show his mettle in the cause of Japan and East Asia.

The war against the United States is heaven-ordained, in the sense that it could not be avoided by any effort on the part of Japan. It is a struggle between the divine and satanic forces, a solemn fact transcending all calculations and sentiments. The powers of darkness, in their fury, are out to swallow up the Island Empire. The situation recalls to the Japanese a mythological scene where an eight-headed monster, who has gulped seven maidens, is pouncing upon the last and remaining victim. In spite of their record in the early days of their independence, the Americans, for reasons which it is not difficult to specify, have continued deteriorating in their moral fiber. Their inordinate ambition for world domination has made them, in spite of themselves, the champion of the powers of darkness.

The Japanese as descendants of the Sun Goddess represent the light against the powers of darkness. Japan and the United States cannot thus live under the same heavens. The United States is engaged in the Armageddon to build up its world dominion on the ruins of other nations, while Japan is struggling for the establishment of a new order in East Asia, free from foreign domination and ensuring common prosperity with development guaranteed for every nation, in accordance with the command of the Sun Goddess recorded in old chronicles. The United States is fighting to satisfy its greed by the subjugation of East Asia.

This reveals the true character of the present struggle, but the ambition of the United States cannot be reached as long as Japan stands in the Western Pacific as a great Power. Japan and the United States, thus confronting each other across the Pacific, must fight, the one for self-preservation in the large sense and the other for domination. The positions of the two Powers, which have been clear from the beginning, are absolutely irreconcilable.

The enemy fell upon Japan to satisfy his greed, while Japan drew the sword in defense of herself and East Asia. As long as this was the case, there could be no possible way to avoid the clash between Japan and the United States. Heaven helps those who help themselves, a common saying which contains profound wisdom. With unshakable confidence in ultimate victory, every effort should be made to attain the end, for the primordial rights of Japan and East Asia can only be vindicated by victory in arms. Before Providential help is forthcoming, all sorts of difficulties must be gone through, for hundred per cent perseverance is an essential condition for victory.

There is no need to minimize the military, naval and air power of the United States, which is based upon its economic and industrial strength, and all this supported by its ruthless diplomacy. The formidable array of material strength cannot be formidable so long as the Japanese, harking back to the traditions of their forefathers, show themselves ready for any sacrifices. In obedience to the precepts left by them, we should make supreme efforts for the salvation of the country, for Heaven cannot help a nation of shirkers. The Divine Wind will annihilate the enemy only when every member of the nation does his or her best to win the war.

The enemy recaptured Manila after an interval of three years. The event, though of little strategical importance, was regrettable from the political and economic points of view. After this, the enemy made an invasion of Yiojima. Flushed with an apparent success, the enemy will extend his operations in the directions of (1) China coast, (2) Taiwan and Southwestern Islands, (3) islands closer to the mainland of Japan, and (4) other points. (Since this paragraph was written, the main Okinawa Island has been invaded by the enemy, who is now suffering tremendous losses in men and materials at the hands of the Japanese Special Attack Corps.)

(To Be Continued)

Press Comments

Wednesday, May 9

SURRENDER OF GERMAN FORCES

ASAHI—The German army, navy, and air forces have surrendered to the anti-Axis forces. Without reward for the valiant struggle which had continued through full five years and eight months, fate has eventually led to Germany's tragedy.

In his first statement after his assumption of office, the new Fuehrer, Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, stated that he would sue for peace with America and Britain but would keep up the struggle against the Soviets. Already, previously, Reich Home Minister Heinrich Himmler had made a proposal to America and Britain only. On account of the strong Anglo-American opposition, however, Germany's resistance against the Soviet Union could no longer be maintained. The Soviet Union has been included in the current unconditional surrender. This marks the end of Germany's so-called struggle against Bolshevism. Thus the German policy followed to the very last of depending on the strength of others in her quest for a road to salvation by counting on the strife between the Anglo-American Powers versus the Soviet Union has ended in complete failure. It was thus shown that the Anglo-American-Soviet joint front has been far more solid than Germany had imagined.

The terms to be imposed on vanquished Germany by the anti-Axis following the unconditional surrender are yet unclear. But at the site where the surrender was concluded, Eisenhower, speaking to the German delegate in the haughty manner of the victor, said: "You understand that our terms will be extremely severe, don't you?" Thus the terms the enemy is going to impose upon Germany can easily be imagined to be in comparably more severe than those imposed on her at the end of World War I.

As agreed at the Crimea Conference, the four Powers of America, Britain, France, and the Soviet Union will carry out the immediate partition and occupation of Germany and set up in Berlin a Council for the Supervision of Germany headed by the military commanders of America, Britain, and the Soviet Union. At the same time, a strong military administration would be enforced. Thus, the German disposal plan to render it impossible to her to rise again would be enforced.

We could point out more than one reason now for the German defeat, but on this "day of fate" we will not mention them. Rather do we hope that the Germans, in spite of the enemy's severe intention of obliterating the German race, shall struggle for their existence courageously and indefatigably, surmounting whatever restrictions and thus recover their position as leaders of Europe. Though they will be placed under the rule of Anglo-American capitalism and Soviet Communism, we look for the day when the never-dying German race will rise up again.

The anti-Axis countries are said to have lost no time in publicly announcing the "day of victory in Europe," but even at this moment when the enemy is intoxicated with his success, we are not affected by the defeat of our ally, Germany. On the contrary, we pledge to further increase our efforts to win victory.

INTENSIFICATION OF ANGLO-AMERICAN-SOVIET STRIFE

TOKYO SHIMBUN—It has always been opined that the attainment of the joint objective of the war against Germany would be followed by an intensified strife between the Anglo-American Powers and the Soviet Union. The deadlock caused in the Polish issue is worthy of attention as a realization of that supposition.

The Anglo-American Powers have taken an unusually strong attitude toward the U.S.S.R. by coming to the support of the refugee regime which they once had abandoned. It is easy to suppose that the Anglo-Americans have taken this firm stand because the issue not only concerns the Polish dispute but also involves the postwar disposal of entire Europe. It is considered inevitable that a severe strife and struggle should develop between the three Powers hereafter regarding the disposal of Germany and other European issues.

It is needless to say that primarily the Soviet Union has been regarded by the Anglo-American Powers as a nuisance next to the Axis Powers in their quest for world domination and that their cooperation with the Soviet Union was only a measure to prosecute the war against Germany. The Soviet Union has increased its influence through the war with the result that although Germany has been frustrated, the Anglo-American Powers today are confronted by an enemy no less strong than Germany. This is the source of a serious headache to the Anglo-Americans, and it is but natural that they should become desperately anxious to get rid of Soviet influence.

The Soviet Union, fully aware of such Anglo-American intentions, is designing the establishment of pro-Soviet regimes in its neighboring countries for the formation of the so-called quarantine line. By such means the Soviet Union intends to prevent international isolation and occupy a advantageous postion strategically, too. The advance of Soviet influence in Europe should be interpreted as a self-defense measure rather than as a first step for realization of her world policy.

In any case there is little doubt that the strife between the Anglo-Americans and the U.S.S.R. in Europe will become more intensified hereafter. That this situation holds the danger of a third great war has been pointed out repeatedly before.

In this sense, we must pay serious attention to the development of the rift between the three Powers, but we should refrain from overrating this rift in the present stage. For, the United States and Britain who have before them the difficult task of fighting Japan must be fully conscious of the disadvantages of new trouble with the Soviet Union. Moreover, the Anglo-Americans may attempt to induce the Soviet Union to join the war against Japan.

MORE ANTI-RAID PLANS DECIDED BY METROPOLIS

Shrines, Temples to Be Used to House Expectant Mothers, Babies, Children Here

The authorities of Tokyo Metropolis have decided to utilize shrines and temples to accommodate babies, children and expectant mothers. The measure involves those who through lack of connections cannot evacuate to the country despite their wish to do so and in the main affect members of the families of those belonging to the Defense Corps and industrial works.

As start, the shrine offices of a shrine at Kasumimura in Nishi Tamagun will be opened from May 12 as a dormitory for mothers and children. It will also be used as a maternity hospital. Three other temples and shrines near the metropolis will also be used as dormitories and hospitals. Under this scheme, 3,000 mothers and children will be housed.

The management will be under the Tokyo Branch of the Dai Nippon Mothers' Society at present but in future the metropolitan authorities are expected to take over.

The dormitory will accept mothers with children under school age or with some attendant over 16 years of age in place of the mother and also expectant mothers. The monthly charge for expenses is ¥10 per person with an extra charge of ¥5 for each additional member of the family. Fees for child delivery are ¥30. Meals are to be cooked individually at their own cost. Doctors and midwives will be attached to these dormitories and hospitals.

Application should be made by 4 p.m. May 10 in person to the Welfare Department of Tokyo Metropolis (near the north entrance of Yurakucho Station).

The metropolitan authorities needs pediatricians, obstetricians and midwives desirous of work among mothers and children in this new project and special consideration as to transportation of baggage will be made to such candidates.

The Society for the Protection of Boys and Girls Evacuated from Tokyo has decided to extend relief measures to the boys and girls who have lost their parents in air raids and other calamities and to build necessary houses for their accommodation. To begin with, the Kanto branch of the Minobu Temple at Setagaya will be temporarily used as such a home for the war orphans pending the completion of permanent buildings.

70,000 Children Remain

The fact that some 10 per cent of national school pupils are still remaining in Tokyo was revealed at the meeting for reporting on the investigation of school children remaining in the capital held at the hall of the Japanese Boys' Cultural Society at 1 p.m. on Monday.

According to investigations, some 60,000 to 70,000 children out of 700,000 are still remaining in Tokyo. As for the reason detaining them in the Metropolis, some are not physically fit to leave their parents, and others remain in Tokyo because of economic and transportation difficulties.

As to teachers, two-thirds in Kojimachi-ku have accompanied the pupils who went to rural districts and those remaining in Tokyo are mostly female teachers and principals.

In view of the urgency of continuing classroom work, some kind of measures such as organizing groups and giving instructions in the "Terakoya" method (education given at temples during the feudal era), must be contrived as soon as possible.

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SHOICHI KAWAMURA

TOKYO, THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1945

The End of the European War

Germany has surrendered to her enemies, and the war in Europe is now over. A gallant ally has gone down in defeat, overwhelmed by exhaustion under the prodigious weight of the man-power and materials which were marshalled against her. Tragic though the nature of her end and pitiful the manner of her collapse, they should not be allowed to dim the memory of the heroic fight which this valiant nation carried on so vigorously and so skillfully for so long.

True, her recourse to unconditional surrender at this time is contrary to her pledge to continue jointly with Japan the common war against the United States and Britain to a common conclusion. But this is no time for blame, no time for recrimination. Rather it is a time for only sympathetic regret that the actual state of physical collapse made Germany consider it no longer possible for her to continue the struggle. Germany has fought a good fight, and Japan pays tribute to the memory of this gallant comrade in arms even while regretting the circumstances of her fall. Whatever thoughts there may be about the act of surrender, Japan offers nothing but heartfelt sympathy to the German people who now confront the hour of their deepest tribulation.

For, with the fall of Germany, tribulation has indeed come to stalk over not only that one country alone but all Europe. The champion of a beneficent New Order which would have brought unity and mutual prosperity to all the nations of Europe has succumbed. Rational organization, social enlightenment, and orderly progress have been frustrated, while the dark forces of selfish reaction and doctrinaire radicalism have been set loose to contend at will through all Europe which will be plunged into chaos. Without possessing the just and logical conception of the New Order which Germany possessed, and having themselves nothing but anarchic motives of self-aggrandizement thinly disguised behind chimerical schemes for the arbitrary re-ordering of the world, the victors who have balked Germany in her task can hardly be expected to bring anything but confusion and suffering. For the sake of Europe, it is to be hoped that the victorious Powers will be able to avert disaster, but their vindictive and selfish spirit which they have already so flagrantly disclosed leaves little hope for anything but the worst. Some time in the future the ideal advocated by Germany must eventually rise again and prevail, for it is the only means whereby the proper destiny of Europe can be fulfilled. But for the present the defeat of Germany has doomed Europe to a period of frustration and retrogression. Truly no sentiment can prevail save those of regret at what has befallen the peoples of Europe, of sympathy for them in this hour of their suffering, and of hope that their ordeal may not be too severe nor the time of their vindication and deliverance be too long delayed.

For Japan, however, the chief concern arising from the surrender of Germany is not the fate of Europe but the question of how to push the War of Greater East Asia to a successful conclusion. It cannot be denied, of course, that the end of the war in Europe has created a serious situation for Japan. It is obvious that the American and British enemies, relieved now of the burden of their campaigns in Europe, will proceed to concentrate their forces for an intensified attack upon Japan. Although it will take some time for the enemies to transfer their efforts from Europe to the Pacific, there can be no question that Japan must be prepared to withstand successfully the impact of this coming assault.

What the attitude of Japan must be in the face of this situation is perfectly clear. It has already been adequately set forth in the statement of Prime Minister Kantaro Suzuki of May 3 and in the comments of Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo at his press conference of May 6. It has likewise been widely expressed by a host of other scarcely less authoritative leaders, and it is firmly supported by the entire population of the country.

This attitude of Japan is that, whatever may happen in any other part of the world, there can be no change in the policy of Japan which is immutably fixed for all time. Motivated by the principle of justice and impelled by the force of necessity, Japan is determined to fight on in the defense of her very existence, for the emancipation of her oppressed kindreds of Asia, and for a just new order which alone can bring the lasting world peace in which her own existence and the liberties of her Asiatic brethren can be permanently secured. As long as the United States and Britain with their satellites oppose these eminently just and reasonable aims of Japan, there can be no alternative for Japan but to resist these enemies even single-handedly at all costs. The change in the situation in Europe may force Japan to exercise complete freedom of action from a new viewpoint with respect to her relations with her now fallen ally, but such a course of action represents no change in Japan's basic policy. On the contrary, it means that Japan will adhere more tenaciously than ever to the faithful and consistent pursuit of her firmly fixed policy.

With unshakable faith in the righteousness and necessity of their cause, and with undaunted conviction in the inevitability of their eventual victory, the people of Japan staunchly support their leaders at this time in the firm resolve to fight their way through all obstacles to final victory. With such a spirit permeating all sections of the Japanese nation, there is nothing under heaven which can conquer Japan. The war in Europe is over, but the War of Greater East Asia will go on to inflict increasing ordeal and loss upon the enemies until the ideals of Japan find final vindication.

Can You Solve This?

Let's imagine that we have a very large sheet of tissue paper about the thickness of cigarette paper, say a thousandth of an inch thick. The exact size does not matter. Now you are to tear the sheet in half and put one half on the other. Now tear the two pieces in half and again stack them together, making a pile four pieces high. Tear these in half, making a pile of eight pieces. You are to keep this up until you have performed the operation 50 times. How high is the final stack?

Answer

Some people will guess that the the stack is a foot high; others will say 100 feet. Occasionally a bold person will guess a mile high. The answer is approximately 17,000,000 miles!

After the first tear there were 2 sheets. After the second, 4, or the second power of 2. After the 50th tear the number of sheets would equal the 50th power of 2, approximately 1,126,000,000,000,000. Since there are 1,000 sheets of paper to the inch, the stack must be 1,126,000,000,000 inches high or more than 17,000,000 miles.

A Year Ago Today

May 10, 1944

Imperial Japanese Air Units in China bombed Sincheng, and Tanchuk airfields, Kwangsi Province.

The third Java Cooperative Council ended its session with the adoption of a report concerning measures to consolidate the wartime structure in Java.

A translation copyright accord between Japan and Germany was signed in Berlin.

The appointment of U.S. Undersecretary of the Navy James Forrestal as Navy Secretary was announced.

Reich Ambassador Baron Franz von Papen to Turkey returned to Ankara.

Dissolution of the Eire Parliament took place.

RUSSIA AND EUROPE

Many Difficulties Confront the Soviet Union

(The following article, "Russia and Europe," by the Times diplomatic correspondent who recently visited Russia appeared in the Times from April 10 to April 12.)

Chapter I

Internal Legacy of German War

The Russians are convinced that Germany will be given no chance to break out again; they know that the war has given the Soviets new strength; far greater voice in the world and a stronger sense of solidarity within itself. But they would like some respite in their own daily lives. They would like more flats (where now they are mainly living, a family to a room), more clothes, more food—all things which, after years of strain and compulsory effort, seemed within reach when the Germans attacked.

In the devastated areas many hundreds of thousands are living in the most miserable state—in cellars of ruins as at Sevastopol and Minsk; in dugouts in the earth along railway tracks; in railway trucks outside stations; on railway platforms themselves; in windowless houses; and some, more lucky, in wooden houses which they built themselves after being supplied the materials and plans.

The whole region is devastated as though by a hundred earthquakes followed by a pestilence. Even in the uninvaded areas, ordinary everyday goods are either non-existent or tightly rationed.

The front seems far away. Yet even in Moscow, the war has struck deep. How deep is found in the number of legless or one-legged or blind men. It is seen in the factory workers, very many of them boys and girls in their middle teens; more than half of the industrial workers throughout the Union are women or girls.

Nightly salutes of rockets and guns are no festive occasions. Small groups which stop near the Kremlin when the names of commanders are read aloud and when the rockets rise up languidly to swing green and red shadows across snow-covered roofs, are silent anxious groups in the main, wondering whether their own men have shared in the cost of the battle.

It is generally thought that the Soviet has lost at least 8,000,000 men in battle or missing and at least another 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 people through German oppression, starvation and wartime hardship. The cost is seen in the countryside as well as in the town.

Nine out of every ten workers on collective or state farms are women. On very many farms and in many villages no man has lived for three or four years. More than that, a large proportion of machine and tractor stations which supplied mechanical labor for farms have been destroyed or closed down since most of the tractor drivers are now with tanks and tractor factories that were destroyed in the west or turned over to tank production in the east.

Ten years was the lowest estimate given me for the time required for basic reconstruction even in the all-out effort. Many would say that the estimate is too low, but it is certain to be the Soviets' first change after the war, with resoruces and labor at hand.

Chapter II

Shaping of the Soviet Society

In recent weeks the party instruction has been intensified throughout the Soviet Union and at the same time stronger emphasis has been put on the predominant role of the party under Stalin's leadership as the chief directing force within the state. Public imagination in Russia as much as abroad has been caught by great developments evolved during the war—new freedom for religion, exaltation of patriotism, granting of extremely high pay and many precious privileges to leading officers and officials, sharpening of distinctions between ranks, and the decided increase in rewards and incentives for the intelligent and industrious, generally.

Such changes will almost certainly shape the Soviet Society for many years to come. The sons and daughters of high-ranking officers and officials are having an easier time and a better start in life than the families of most unskilled and semi-skilled workers. The reservoir of talent is forming, at and near the top, from which some—though by no means all—of the leaders and state representatives of tomorrow are likely to be drawn. The changes are substantial; but they are in no way fundamental. These rankholders do not constitute the new class in any rigid or exclusive sense. They remain rankholders holding their rewards and privileges on trust from the state. There's no security of tenure, no stepping into fathers' shoes and—need it be, said?—no alteration in the supremacy of the state, under the leadership of the Party. All the developments have taken place within the limits of the increasing efficiency of the state. No amount of medals or orders saves a man from the loss of office or banishment if he becomes self-satisfied or careless. The state draws and will continue to draw the greater part of its administrative strength by quick promotions from even the lowest ranks.

Where does power in state ultimately lie? Stalin's authority is obviously beyond all question in his four fold position as CIE, Chairman of the Council of State Defense (the Soviet War Cabinet), Chairman of the Council of the Peoples Commissar and Leader of the Party.

Behind him is the Politburo, the party's Cabinet, and the Larger Central Committee of the Party with which—foreign representatives in Moscow assert—all problems involving points of principle are referred. Major decisions on the highest level can be taken straight away since the leaders of state and leaders of the Party are the same; but many who have dealing with the upper middle or middle ranks believe that this need to refer everything back explains the Soviet officials' usual reluctance to express their opinion on new points; and also their frequent slowness of negotiations. In emphasizing a fresh need for ideological training and understanding, the Central Committee has turned its attention first of all to the ranks of the Party itself.

Discipline is being tightened. Since 1939 and especially since 1941, entry into the Party has been easier than ever before. Against 1,600,000 members in 1939, there were 5,700,000 in January this year in spite of the heavy losses of members at the front.

From articles now published in the Party magazines it appears that officers and men of the Red Army were enrolled as members because of military prowess, or because of a genuine desire on their part to become members before going into battles from which they might not return.

Local administrations or factory teams were similarly enrolled in groups on the strength of their proven work for the state. The old lengthy probationary period was cut down or waived altogether. Regional and other party organizations are now told to scrutinize their lists, and many of the quickly enrolled members already have been put back to be probationer "candidates." Entry to party is to be gained once more, as it always used to be gained, only after individual proof of powers of leadership, and understanding of Marx-Leninist political science. What the party leaders are launching is more like a scheme of higher political education, to make sure that the Soviet policy is fully grasped on ideological lines after a period of great changes, both at home and abroad, which may be perplexing to the orthodox.

What is being taught? Party magazines declare or admit that it is something more complex than ever before. It arises from the old fundamental contention that the Soviet system is ahead of all other political and economic systems, an example which others will follow or approach; but it is mixed with a sharp insistence on the realities of the world.

The strength of the Soviet system will be shown, it is said, even more clearly in peace when individualist countries may have large-scale unemployment during difficulties of transition. Even so, and even though the same years will almost certainly bring economic difficulties throughout Europe and other parts of the world, there can be (in Stalin's words) no "easy parrot-like repetition" of some of the old Communist watch words. Example will be loudly and skilfully proclaimed but the war has brought many bitter lessons on the strength of Nationalism, and has corrected many pleasant assumptions that workers must be automatically on the Soviet side.

Chapter III

Influence in Continental Reconstruction

There is abiding distrust of the propertied classes particularly in Eastern and Central Europe, arising partly out of experiences of the war and partly out of the ideological contention that man's political actions are shaped largely by his economic background. That is to say, the man of property is likely to resist Socialism and be half-hearted in committing himself to good relations with the Soviet.

Finally, looking farther afield, there is a strong and certain sense of alliance with Britain and America, in spite of ideological differences, and because of the community of state interests demonstrated in war and necessary in upholding peace. The word "alliance" appears be more readily understood than the less precise word, "collaboration."

For many months, most of the declarations on Soviet policy in Europe emphasized first, and foremost, the need for safeguarding Soviet security. The approach of victory has naturally brought a wider view, a developing insistence on the need for a general European settlement, a general cleansing of "Fascist elements" from all countries. More than ever, therefore, it is necessary to make sure that the Soviet and western allies mean the same thing when using the same words in approaching problems.

Certainly no country is more addicted to secrecy, for reasons of national security, in political as well as military matters. Security covers all individual political views and extends to major policies. More than any other government, the Soviet Government works out its policy completely to the last detail and then presents it, often suddenly, always with determination.

None is in at rehearsals; the curtain goes up. To the old Russian tradition of secrecy is added discipline of the party and security organizations. There can be no basic cooperation in the policy with the allies. Experience has shown that it is the procedure which often leads to difficulties and misunderstandings, but it is the way the Russians work—and it must be emphasized that, with it all, they strongly desire cooperation in major policies.

What, in reference to Eastern Europe, "government is friendly to the Soviet?" In the Soviet view it is a question not simply of policy, but of proof and proof comes only when all parties and economic groups which played a dubious part either before or during the war have been excluded from power, when influential landlords have given place to smaller holders and when the economic and political basis of the country provides a guarantee of stability in policy.

Short shrift was given to the Radescu Government when it was thought perpetuating the hold of the old parties, hanging back in punishment of collaborators and delaying land reform. Party members insist that they do not want to spread the Soviet system to Europe. What then? They are keenly interested in Britain's plans for social security and projects for state partnership with private industry. Perhaps they say (a shade doubtful, a shade reluctantly), Britain's old genius for reform and evolution isn't gone.

In the rest of Europe, they go on, most of the formerly strong industrial and banking groups—often coupled with "Fascist elements" frequently assailed in the Soviet press—have been discredited by their policy during the war.

It is not, they ask, in the interests of both the British and the Soviet to help in establishing what one or two of them called "new democracy?" That would mean a regime somewhere between the Soviet and the capitalist individualist systems; a regime in each country with firm social security, state control of primary industries, land reform, and a government which would exclude parties of right and be based on forces from the center to the left, including Communists.

Soviet leaders know their own minds and hold decisively to the views and policies formed out of new strength, seldom ventilating their own difficulties at home, slow to compromise, deliberate in founding action upon good credit balance of popular prestige. Talks with leaders and with many others in Soviet Russia disclosed on easy path ahead, but a common interest into two main goals to be reached.

First, the desire to meet the needs of strict security and to prevent discord among the three great Powers is present as surely in Soviet minds as it is here.

Secondly, in meeting wider needs of reconstruction and peace, both countries have their contribution to make to Europe.

BEHIND THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE

Parley Is Likely to Become Repetition of Power Politics

(Editor's Note: Appearing in a recent number of the Tokyo Keizai Shimpo is an article entitled "Manipulations Behind the San Francisco Conference," which gives an appraisal on the meeting as nothing but a display of power politics, and which in substance runs as follows.)

An invitation to attend the San Francisco Conference was extended by the four sponsors, America, Britain, the Soviet Union and the Chungking regime to 44 countries. Of the invited nations, it is known that the De Gaulle regime of France was previously approached to act as one of the hosts but it declined to accept the offer. France had good reasons for turning it down. At this meeting it is expected that the establishment of international peace and security which was decided on at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference of last October will be discussed, and the matter of voting to be cast at such a world structure as that which came up at the Crimea Conference of last February will be taken up. France neither joined the Dumbarton Oaks meeting nor was her desire to represent herself at the Crimea confab accepted. Thus she was amply justified in rejecting this new offer from the standpoint of her national pride and prestige.

There is another ticklish side to this San Francisco convocation. Why were those former Axis nations such as Bulgaria, Rumania, Finland and Italy not invited at all, though they were made to declare war against the Axis Powers simultaneously with their leaving the Axis camp? And also, why were those neutral countries, Spain, Switzerland, Sweden, Afghanistan, Argentina, Portugal and the Irish Free State, not called in? Something is apparently lacking in this meeting. This confab at least professes to discuss matters of profound importance which as the setting up of an international peace and security structure. Though we naturally expect the sponsoring nations to be faithful to their ideals with an all-embracing and magnanimous front, they show an apparent want of sincerity. Starting with the cold shoulder given France and the method of selecting the sponsors themselves, they have demonstrated the lack of tangible reasoning, in short, they are too frivolous to approach a matter of such universal importance.

Big Three's Crafty Schemes

However tricky and insidious the manner of their approach is, their frivolity is clearly the result of the Dumbarton Oaks proposal. They thought that this was the right sort of proposal with which they could correct the defect inherent with the old League of Nations and produce a sort of new League of Nations patterned on the old one but with more power. The manner of correcting it was absolutely wrong because they thought that they could attain the same ends in the identical way through the gag rule of two or three strong powers, at this new meeting.

In line with their old tactics demonstrated at the other meeting, they are expected to display their power politics at this gathering. By showing their strong arm they think that they can oppress the just claims of the small weak nations. For attaining their end they are careless about the means they employ, and do not care at all about the inconsistency of their proposal. Their Dumbarton Oaks talks stood on power politics, so they want to follow them up; from that standpoint they want to proceed with their discussion at this meeting. It is only natural that the meeting should lapse into a play of insidious tricks and display of power politics.

Though it is not clear why the De Gaulle regime declined to be one of the inviting parties, it is surmisable that through this self-negation France wants to safeguard and strengthen her own international position. By denying herself the chance to play the role of a first class nation, she wants to fight alongside those small nations which are bound to be tyrannized over under the Dumbarton Oaks plan, and from this position wants to make her diplomatic stand stronger. And in view of the brilliant traditions of French diplomacy, must be unbearable for De Gaulle to play second fiddle to the Anglo-American leaders. The fact that France has been the traditional leader of those small nations on the continent makes it appear a most justifiable course she took this time.

That the game that America, Britain and the Soviet Union is playing is lapsing into power politics is clearly shown from the way they want to dispose of both Germany and Japan, though the Soviet Union has nothing to do with the disposition of Japan. Not only is this the attitude of the Big Three on the German question but with a similar attitude they consider the securing of world peace possible. Then what sort of a peace do they think they can set up

Vigilance Essential

Though there is an apparent coordination existing among the Big Three, in reality it is a confrontation of their individual interests; hence there cannot be any durable harmony among them. On the contrary there is a natural gap. Such a gap inevitably begets power politics which, spreading out on a worldwide scale becomes the source of universal chaos. There is the old idea of Roman peace or British peace which in itself contained the germ of a lasting world peace, but was only attainable with the performance of obligations and as a result of due self-reflection. It was the great statesman Price who once said that in order to be a great victor one must make a great concession in peace-making. This he left as a maxim to posterity. But it is quite different now; there is no glimpse of enduring peace, for this cannot become possible as a result of power politics; what possibly can be attained is mutual distrust out of the peace-making efforts exerted by the Big Three whose political conceptions are much at loggerheads. There is no indication of their fulfilling their obligation or efforts at their self-examination nor an inkling of the mood for concessions. All they care about seems to be to satisfy their desire of conquest. This seems to be the only motive controlling them in their dealings at the San Francisco Conference.

However, it is clearly their intentions to continue their efforts toward the correction of their Dumbarton Oaks proposal, or to rationalize its contents as much as possible to meet the exigency. So it is necessary for us to be wary not to close our eyes to the import of their efforts. In this sense the development of the San Francisco Conference needs careful watching.

The Capitalist

A beggar held out two hats to a passerby. "Mister," he said, "will ye give me a lira for a cup of milk?"

"Sure," replied the passerby, "but what's the idea of the two hats?"

"Well," said the beggar, "business was so good that I had to open a branch."

EUROPE IN 1944

Soviet Union's Position Is Explained

By KATSUJI INAHARA

III

Not only did the success of the Soviet counteroffensive produce such an effect but it even provoked disparaging remarks from Britain and America against the Soviet Union. Far from acclaiming the Soviet success enthusiastically as they ought to have done, America and Britain went the length of heaping abuses on her. This curious behavior on their part was, after all, ascribable to their Russophobia. Enigmatic as the Soviet Union has aways been to America and Britain, the spectacular successes she gained over the Germans after all the crushing reverses that she had suffered made her all the more enigmatic to them. Nor is she an enigma only; she is for them a dangerous factor for Bolshevizing all Europe. The rapid growth of the Soviet population, which is unrivalled in Europe, adds to this dangerous possibility. The Soviet Union is, indeed, responsible for 70 per cent of the increase of the European population. Britain and America think it not altogether outside the realm of possibility that should things be left to take their own course, whole Europe would be Sovietized sooner or later. Obsessed by such a bogey, they were anything but grateful to the Soviet Union or the success which crowned her counteroffensive against the Germans.

More Formidable Than Reich

Regarding the Soviet Union as minatory to their future, they are naturally gravely concerned about measures to be taken to preclude such a menace. Their concern is all the greater as the Soviet Union is both swift and skilled in making political capital out of her military successes. They apprehend that should she ever succeed in Bolshevizing East Europe, the Balkans, West Asia and even West Europe, she would certainly prove an even more formidable enemy for them than Germany. They think that as her vigorous advance in international politics is due to her success on the battlefield, they must show themselves capable of even greater military exploits if they want to thwart her in her designs against them. Thus, they came to the conclusion that the best course for them to take was, after all, to establish the second front quickly and crush Germany by their own hands. This, in my opinion, was the most powerful reason for their hurried creation of the second front in West Europe.

Thus viewed, it will be seen that the second front of their creation, though, of course, it was directed primarily against Germany, was largely prompted by the secret design of frustrating Soviet aspirations. The Soviet Union, is too shrewd not to know this. In order to outmaneuver them, she resorts occasionally to one crafty device or another to embarrass them. For instance, in spite of the Teheran agreement under which she had to attack Germany vigorously from the east simultaneously with the landing of the Anglo-American forces on the Normandy coast, she did not act faithfully on this decision. She was then more engrossed in her invasion of Finland, the Baltic States, Poland, Rumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Hungary, as though she were determined to utilize the occasion to strengthen her own position by occupying as much territory as possible. She probably had no qualm of conscience in so acting, as she was simply retaliating on America and Britain who had worried her before by their undue delay in forming the second front. There are nevertheless limits to this Soviet tactics of annoying them. If the Anglo-American advance on Berlin gathers momentum, she will, on her part, increase the tempo of her onslaught on Germany lest she should be behind them in making a triumphant entry into the German capital.

Activities Closely Related

As to the other prominent event characterizing Europe of 1944, namely, the intensification of the Soviet diplomatic offensive, it began with, the success of the Soviet counteroffensive against Germany. Military and diplomatic activities are closely interrelated. It was only natural that the Soviet Union launched diplomatic offensive by following up her military successes. And it must be noted that the Soviet diplomatic offensive is characteristically so effective and fruitful that even America and Britain, who are no green hands in this line, are often taken aback. To give a few of the Soviet achievements in this field, she compelled Finland's surrender on September 19. Finland had been fighting on the German side with the object of recovering the Isthmus of Karelia and the Lake Ladoga zone which she lost to the Soviet Union in 1940, but the adverse turn of war events obliged her to capitulate. The terms the Soviet Union imposed on her were so exacting that she has been converted into a virtual Soviet dependency. From the Soviet point of view, however, Finland is the territory wrested from her in the former World War and so she thinks that she could justifiably annex the entire territory of that country. Finland, like the Baltic States, furnishes the Soviet Union with an important base for her advance into the Baltic Sea both to restrain Germany and to extend her influence further to the North Sea now under British control. This is why the Soviet Union stole a march on America and Britain in occupying that country.

Concerning the three Baltic States, the Soviet Union also holds that in occupying them she is simply recovering the territories she lost in the former World War. Her final object is apparently to annex them as integral parts of her own. Through the revision of her Constitution in January last year, the Soviet Union bestowed both diplomatic and military rights on each of the constituent republics, and it is considered that this revision will greatly facilitate the return of the Baltic States into the Soviet fold. In making this Constitutional revision, the Soviet authorities may, indeed, have had the possibility of the annexation of the Baltic States in their minds' eye.

Same Policy Adopted

Toward Poland, the Soviet Union adopts a similar attitude. She regards the Polish territory within the old borders as her own and views her annexation of this region as a domestic issue. Accordingly, she is intolerant of intervention on the part of a third Power or Powers in the matter. This Soviet attitude is hardly reconcilable with the Atlantic Charter which sets store by racialism, and so Britain and America—the latter especially—manifest much discontent with it. Moreover, the Soviet annexation of Poland runs counter to their idea of establishing a strong Poland as a barrier against the westward advance of the Soviet Union. It is for these reasons that America and Britain cannot easily accede to the Soviet point of view on the Polish problem. The Soviet Union, on the other hand, is determined to pursue her settled policy without regard to the Anglo-American attitude. She set up the Polish Committee for National Liberation at Lublin and means to convert it into a formal Polish Government on a suitable opportunity. The establishment of this Committee in defiance of the refugee Polish Government in London which Britain and America support and treat as the new Polish Government necessarily brings the Anglo-American interests into clash with those of the Soviet Union. In view, however, of the fact that the present Polish situation was brought about by the Soviet armed triumph over Germany, Britain and America cannot but acquiesce in the Soviet claim to Polish territory to a certain extent, but when it comes to the question of exactly where the new Soviet-Polish border should be placed, a conflict of views arises, for whereas the Soviet Union is covetous of the whole of Poland, Britain and America do not want to give her much Polish territory.

Referring to the situation in the Balkans, this region has been coveted by the Northern Colossus ever since the days of Peter the Great, and it is, therefore, no wonder that Soviet diplomatic offensive has been mainly directed toward it. The emergence of the Soviet Union into the Mediterranean is, however, a contingency most repugnant to Britain, for it means at once a menace to British hegemony over that sea and the interposition of a factor deleterious to the maintenance of her imperial route of communication connecting the West with the East. Britain therefore abhors the idea of the Balkans falling under the Soviet sway. Events in the Balkans in 1944 nevertheless moved in favor of the Soviet Union and against Britain.

Of the Balkan States, Rumania is a country whose territory was doubled quite undeservedly in the former World War thanks to her attitude of inconstancy. In that war, she stood neutral at first and then made common cause with the Allies against Germany. When subsequently she lost two-thirds of her territory to Germany, she concluded a separate peace with that country, but as the fortunes of war went against Germany, she went over to the Allied side again. One cannot long retain what one has come by undeservedly. At the outbreak of the present European war, Rumania lost Bessarabia to the Soviet Union, Transylvania to Hungary and Dobruja to Bulgaria. Desirous of recovering these territories, she cast in her lot with Germany in June, 1941, when the Germans were making a triumphant southward advance into the Balkans, but as the successful counteroffensive against the Germans made her despair of Germany's victory, her traitorous idiosyncrasy reasserted itself and on August 23, 1944, she signed an armistice agreement with the Soviet Union, Britain and America.

(To Be Concluded)

Interior Decorations

Mrs. Bruyere took her husband to a mannequin parade. An evening gown worn by an extremely pretty model attracted her attention.

"That would look nice at our party next Saturday," she said, hoping her husband would buy it for her.

"Yes," agreed Mr. Bruyere. "Why not invite her."